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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE.
Barometer 30.00

November 8, 1918. Temperature 8 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 75
Humidity 85 80

November 8, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 71 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 76 54

8094 日五初月十

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1918.

五期星 號八月一十英港香

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PER ANNUM

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

UNINTERRUPTED ALLIED PROGRESS.

HEADLONG RETREAT OF THE GERMANS.

SUCCESSES REPORTED FROM ALL SECTORS.

London, November 8.
An American official message states:—We continue to advance between Bsr and the Meuse cur line extending from Dufon de Limon wood through Flaba Maison Oella-Ohemery on the line of the Meuse, which we hold from Hospice Wood inclusive to Sasey on the heights eastward of Milly, thence to Dun-sur-Meuse.

The German Withdrawal.

London, November 8.
A German official wireless message says:—We have withdrawn between the Scheldt and the Qise.

Allied General Victory.

Lyons, November 7.
Tuesday was marked by a general victory of the British, French and American troops, who made uninterrupted progress on a front of 125 kilometres between the Scheldt and the Meuse, advancing to a depth of 10 kilometres at certain points.

This important result was due to the brilliant success gained on Monday by the Fourth, Fifth, and First British Armies in co-operation with the First French Army, which has succeeded in passing the Sambre Canal.

The enemy left in the hands of the Allies a large amount of material and a number of prisoners, which are continually increasing. British troops have reached Obies, and are within 12 kilometres of Mauberge. After capturing the formidable position of M. n. al Forest, General Dabney captured Guise on Tuesday morning.

The whole pivot of the German front has been wiped out, as a result of the French advance in this sector, where they made the most important progress.

In Argonne, General Gouraud crossed the 'Ardenne' Canal in the direction of Montgon and La Chesne.

Finally, on the right bank of the Meuse, the Americans took the important position Dun-sur-Meuse.—*French Wireless*

Magnificent French Progress.

London, November 7.
A French communique states:—Our indefatigable troops continued to pursue the enemy all day between the Sambre and the Meuse, shattering local resistance. They advanced ten kilometres at certain points and liberated numerous civilian populations. The enemy, harassed by advance guards, abandoned everywhere, during a headlong retreat, prisoners, guns and material so far unaccounted.

East of the Sambre we reached the eastern outskirts of Nouvion and Regnavil Forests and captured, farther south, Vervins, to the north of which we are advancing beyond the Serre.

The Italians crossed the Hurtaux by assault and stormed Rony-sur-Serre.

North of the Aisne we are twelve kilometres north of Chateau Porcien and have captured Bethel. We have advanced six kilometres north thereof. Ostly here captured and captured a battery of fieldguns and a battery of 4-inch guns with the gunners' teams.

The British Advance.

London, November 7.
Filed Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We progressed on the whole battlefield, despite rain, and in sharp fighting took prisoner hundreds.

On the right we captured Cartignies and Tarbaix.

In the centre we drove the enemy out of hastily constructed defences on the east bank of the Sambre. We crossed the river near Berlaimont and captured Leval and Aulnoye, also an important railway junction there.

Farther north, we crossed the Avesnes-Bivai Road eastward of Mormal Forest, and reached the railway southward and westward of Davai, where sharp fighting continues near the town.

We cleared the bank of the Honelle as far north as Angre, where in day-long stiff fighting we repulsed two counter-attacks.

On the left, the Canadians, progressing eastward of the Scheldt, captured Baisieux and Quivrevrain.

Americans Advance Four Kilometres.

London, November 7.
At American communique states:—We advanced over four kilometres east of the Meuse, despite most difficult ground and bitter resistance.

The enemy is desperately striving to maintain his last foothold on the heights of the Meuse.

The enemy has failed to check the rapid progress on the west of the Meuse; where we reached the outskirts of Mouson and captured Balson and Baucourt.

Twenty-two enemy Divisions have appeared on our front between the Meuse and Argonne since November 1.

More German Devilly.

London, November 7.
Reuter's correspondent at the Belgian front, writing on November 5, says the Bavarians, before evacuating, systematically pillaged Deynes and massacred 138 civilians, on the orders of General von Ostrowski. When the looting was finished the Bavarians drove the inhabitants into the cellars into which they threw incendiary bombs. The whole of Courrai Street was burned and thirty-four civilians were incinerated, while 129 others were killed by shells which the Germans fired after they left the town.

AFTER THE WAR.

Re-employment of Fighters and Workers.

London, November 8.
The Press Bureau announces that the Government has created a new Department of Disarmament and Reconstruction to deal with all matters connected with the employment of soldiers and war workers.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE OUTLOOK.

GERMAN DELEGATES REACH THE ALLIED LINES.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS DEMAND END OF WAR.

Amsterdam, November 8.
A Berlin official message states that the German Delegation to conclude an armistice and take up peace negotiations has left Berlin for the Western Front.

Delegation Reaches Allied Lines.

London, November 8.
It is stated in the Lobby of the House of Commons that the German Armistice Delegation has reached the Allied lines.

Germany Expected to Accept Terms.

London, November 7.
It is understood that Marshal Foch will receive the German Armistice Delegates to-day.

Little doubt is entertained in London that Germany will accept the terms, owing to the increasing gravity of her position militarily and internally.

The pace of the German retreat was greatly accelerated yesterday and became almost a rout. The threat to the enemy communications was accentuated by the capture of Vervins, only eight miles from the Eiron Railway centre, and also Omicourt, ten miles from M. xieres and eight miles from Sedan. The average advance on the whole immense front yesterday was six miles. The German flank at Valenciennes is turned and also the flank west of the Meuse. Prince Rupprecht's seventy-one Divisions have been forced to retreat northwards and will find it difficult to escape without being shouldered across the Dutch frontier.

The German Delegates.

London, November 7.
The German Armistice Delegates are:—General von Grunstedt, Military Delegate to the Hague Peace Conference; General von Winterfeld, former Military Attache in Paris; and Admirals Maurer and von Hintze, the former Foreign Minister.

German Protest Against Bolshevik Propaganda.

London, November 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says in consequence of the discovery in the Bolshevik diplomatic mail of pamphlets printed in German inciting German workers and soldiers to revolt, it is officially announced that Germany has demanded guarantees from Moscow that such propaganda shall cease and that the murder of Count Mirbach be adequately expiated.

Meanwhile Germany has requested the withdrawal of the representatives of the Bolshevik Government from Berlin, and Germany withdraws the German representatives from Moscow.

Von Buelow and the Kaiser's Abdication.

London, November 6.
Prince von Buelow, writing to the *Norddeutsche*, says Germany is at present sufficiently demoralised, and the abdication of the Kaiser would cause a tempest in which much else would be swept away.

Six German Divisions Entrapped.

London, November 6.
Reliable news shows that the Hungarians have refused to permit six German Divisions, under General von Mackensen, on the Danube, to retire through Hungary. It is assumed they will fall into our hands, together with the German troops and artillery in Caucasasia.

Italian Officers at Bozen.

London, November 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says Italian officers have arrived at Bozen.

[Bozen is an important trading town of the Austrian Tyrol, 35 miles N.N.E. of Trent].

German Demand for Unconditional End of War.

Amsterdam, November 6.
A message from Berlin says the leaders of the Social Democrats have demanded that the Government secure the unconditional end of the war; otherwise, they will leave the Government.

America's Assurances to Rumania.

Washington, November 7.
The Secretary of State has sent a message to Rumania assuring the Government's sympathy with Rumanian national aspirations both within and without the boundaries of Rumania. It promises, when the time comes, to exert its influence to secure the just political and territorial rights of the Rumanian people.

Disorganisation in Hungary.

London, November 7.
Disorganisation is continuing in Hungary. A large number of Serbian prisoners returning to their own country are being assisted by the Hungarian population.

THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN.

London, November 7.
A French Eastern communique states that French troops have occupied the bend of the Danube in the region of Orsova.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

London, November 7.
A message from Madrid says the Cabinet has resigned.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SERIOUS MUTINY AT KIEL.

RED FLAG HOISTED ON BATTLESHIPS.

TWENTY NAVAL OFFICERS KILLED.

London, November 6.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says the German papers report serious disturbances at Kiel on the 3rd inst. owing to naval men and civilians attempting to release imprisoned mutinous sailors. The crowd committed excesses and the attempt was only abandoned after the military had fired, killing eight and wounding twenty-nine.

Details of the Mutiny.

Amsterdam, November 6.
A message from Cologne says a very serious mutiny broke out at Kiel to-day. The battleships Kaiser and Scheleswig hoisted the red flag after a conflict between officers and sailors, in which twenty officers, including two captains, were killed. The Kiel Garrison refused to go to the harbour and the crews of the battleships secured complete mastery and threatened to blow up the vessels if attacked.

The Hamburg *Fremdenblatt* states that the Reichstag Socialist leaders, Herr Haase and Herr Ledebour, have been summoned to Kiel for the purpose of completing the local Committee.

Three Companies of infantry arrived at Kiel and immediately joined the revolutionaries. A fourth Company, on arrival, was disarmed. Hussars then hurried up but when an hour from Kiel, sailors, armed with machine-guns, forced them back.

The Soldiers' Council ordered the officers to remain at their posts and obey the instructions of the Council, which controls the food supplies.

The Governor of Kiel (Admiral Sonnhoff) has been temporarily arrested and has granted all the sailors' demands, including the abolishing of the salute.

The sailors declare they will not return to their ships until peace is signed. They state they have established guards armed with machine-guns on all the warships at Kiel, and have thereby rendered the approach of the authorities impossible.

More Unrest.

Copenhagen, November 7.
A message from Berlin says the Wolff Bureau announces that a general strike has broken out in Hamburg, where outrages have occurred. There are similar happenings at Luebeck.

BRITISH SHIPPING LOSSES.

Considerably More Than Half Replaced.

London, November 6.
In the House of Commons, Dr. Macdonald stated that 8,946,000 tons of British merchant shipping had been lost during the war to September 30 by enemy action and marine risks, of which 5,443,000 tons had been replaced by new construction, purchase of ships abroad and the utilisation of captured enemy ships.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

Alarming Death-Roll at Home.

London, November 6.
It is officially announced that the deaths from influenza in the great towns in England and Wales for the past week total 7,417, compared with 4,482 for last week. The respective totals for London are 4,168 and 2,227.

GENERAL ALLENBY DECORATED.

London, November 6.
His Majesty the King has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath on General Allenby.

MORE BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

London, November 7.
The Press Bureau states that the Independent Air Force, despite the weather, on the 5th inst. attacked the aerodromes at Morhange, hitting the railway and aerodromes.

On the night of the 5th inst. the Force attacked aerodromes at Morhange, Frescaty, Dienne and Lellingen and set fire to a hangar at Morhange.

On the 6th inst. the Force heavily and successfully attacked Buhl aerodromes and destroyed three aeroplanes in severe fighting. Three British machines are missing.

SMALL NAVAL LOSSES.

London, November 6.
The Admiralty announces that a British patrol vessel was sunk on the 4th inst. One man is missing.

A British auxiliary vessel was sunk on November 5 without casualties.

Both mishaps were the result of collision.

SEVERE LOSS TO THE ARMY.

London, November 6.
The Press Bureau announces that the British and Allied Armies have sustained a severe loss by the death from pneumonia of Colonel E. F. Harrison, Controller of the Chemical Warfare Department and in sole charge of research in connection with gas defence and the manufacture of respirators. His foresight provided a complete antidote to every new gas employed against us. Colonel Harrison joined the army in 1914.

JAPAN AND PEACE.

Marquis Okuma's Terms.

What will be Japan's peace terms? The question was answered by Marquis Okuma, ex-Premier of Japan, in an article published by the *Kokumin* recently. Since the beginning of the war, none of the Japanese statesmen or publicists have tried to answer this question, so the Marquis's answer has special importance. Marquis Okuma's peace terms are the following:—

(1) Japan should approve all decisions to be reached by Great Britain, France and the United States so far as the territorial alterations in the Western front, Central Europe, Balkans and in the African colonies are concerned, as she has no direct interest in the affairs of these territories.

(2) Japan's attitude towards the problems relating to the future of Germany and Russia should be decided in accordance with the Allied conference, but Japan should declare first that the fundamental principle applicable in settling the problem should be founded on the universal desire to obtain the permanent peace of the world.

(3) The problems relating to war indemnity should be settled by the Allied conference.

(4) The future of the Samoa Islands, which has caused various diplomatic controversies between Great Britain, the United States and Germany, should be decided in accordance with the will of the former two Powers, for the purpose of destroying German bases in the Pacific.

(5) The German New Guinea, which is now occupied by the British, should not be returned to Germany. Australia would not consent to the retrocession, even though the home government of Great Britain might accept. The principle should also be applicable to the Bismarck Islands.

(6) Japan should hold those islands like Marshall, Caroline, and others, which are now occupied by the Japanese navy, as it is dangerous to return them to Germany, and as there is no reason to let the other Powers occupy them.

(7) The cable line between Tsingtao and the southern islands, which is now occupied by the Japanese navy, should be held by Japan. The cable line is a property owned by a private concern, so that Germany should buy it up before conceding it to Japan.

(8) Japan should return Tsingtao to China, as she has declared, but she should have the right to hold the exclusive settlement there and various organs and buildings attached to the settlement. The Tientsin Railway, which is a property of a private concern, should be bought up by the German Government and then should be conceded to Japan.

(9) The problems relating to the maintenance of order in Siberia should be settled by the Allied conference, but all the Allied Powers should refrain from any action or demand for acquiring concessions in Siberia.

(10) The relations between China and other Powers should be based upon the principle of open-door and equal opportunity.

—J.A.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.

TOMORROW.

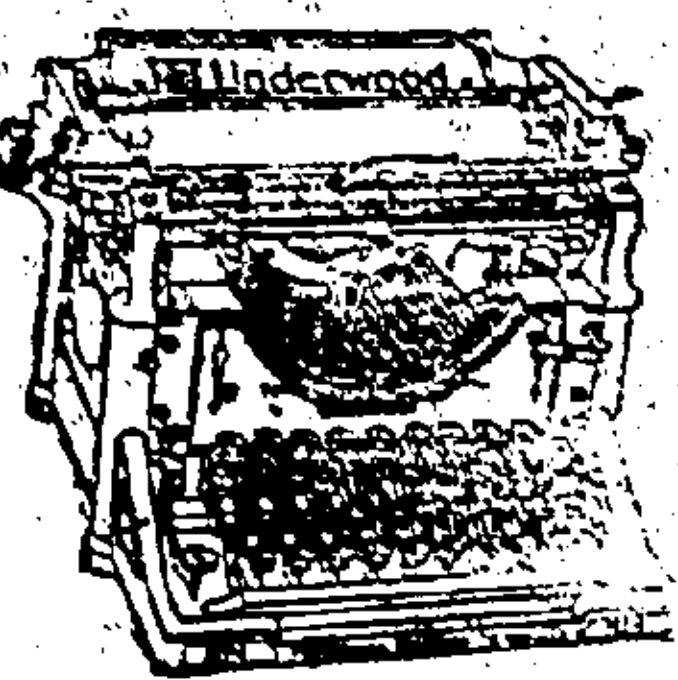
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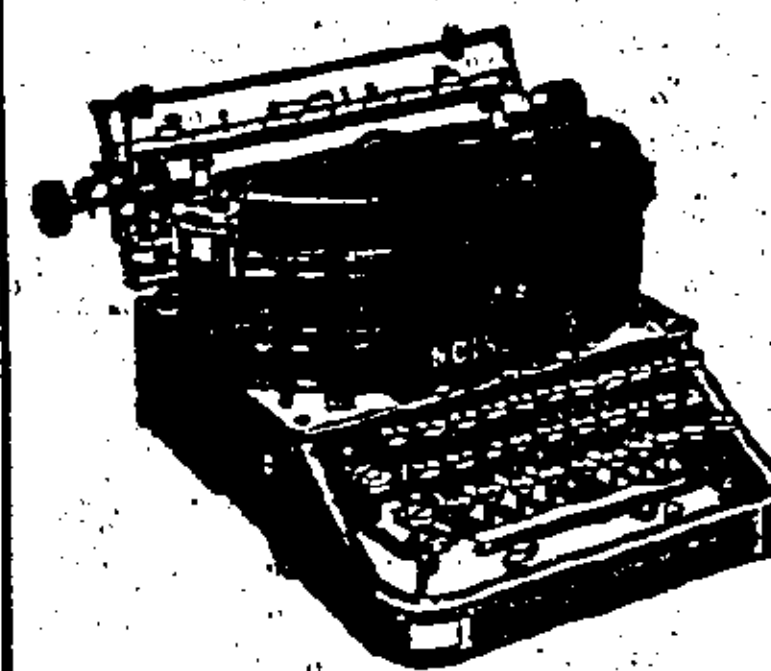
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GENERAL NEWS.

French Women Thank Wilson
Mrs. O'Brien Chapman Obit, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, sent to President Wilson recently a letter from the French Woman Suffrage Union, thanking him for a recent message to the Union. "As we hoped," the letter said, "your opinion on woman suffrage has made a deep impression in France and has exercised a favourable influence on our deputies."

After-Care of the Blind.
The After-Care Department of the National Institute for the Blind, 208, Great Portland Street, W.1, appeals for clothing, boots, and other articles for distribution among the necessitous blind. The claim of the sightless on the charitable instincts of the public is one that is always sure of a generous response, and owing to war prices distress among the poor blind is greater than ever.

1,600,000 Feet of Rafts.
What is stated to be the largest boom of logs ever handled in British Columbia has arrived at Howe Sound. The boom consists of 1,600,000 ft. of logs, and is consigned to Mill Creek, where the timber will be ground into pulp. The logs were in two rafts, one from the Queen Charlotte Islands and the other from Swanson Bay, and constructed on what is known as the Davis system. Logs are piled on logs and securely lashed until a large proportion of the boom is under water. In this case one raft was drawing 40 ft. of water and the other 30 ft.

Escape from Belgium.
The Belgian newspaper *Les Nouvelles*, which is published at the Hague, reports that, armed with revolvers, sporting rifles, and Belgian manner rifles, 32 Frenchmen and Belgians escaped across the frontier at Liégeois recently. Two of them cut the wire, while fourteen others kept watch and the rest waited in a wood. While they were thus engaged the moon revealed the party to a sentry, who opened fire, to which the fugitives replied with their rifles. They then succeeded in crossing the wire, and arrived safe and sound on neutral territory.

A Handy-Man Prince.
Discussing the visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught, the *Toronto World*, which describes him as "the handy man of the Royal Family," says:—"He is perhaps the most fortunate Prince in the world, being too far removed from the Throne to be troubled by the ambitions and worries that beset so many German princelings; while, at the same time, he shares the goodwill of a loyal democracy toward a constitutional monarch, who asks nothing, and expects nothing, that the people are not willing to give him."

U.S. Mission in Algeria.
The American Mission, which has been designated to study conditions and devise means to help in the development of agricultural production of Algeria, arrived in Algiers recently. All of the members of the Mission are specialists in dry farming and irrigation, and will study the soil, with the intention of production of crops on the semi-sterile high ground of southern Algeria. According to private information, the Mission desires to obtain a concession to more than four million acres for cultivation by American methods and with American implements. St. Lawrence River Projects.
The International Waterways Commission is in session at Montreal to consider applications for the development of the Long Sault Rapids power project and by the New York and Ontario Power Company for approval of its plans to reconstruct, repair, and improve its dam and waterway power properties at Waddington, on the St. Lawrence River. Opposition to the application is being filed by the Canadian Government, which contends that the proposed scheme would interfere with the economic development of the St. Lawrence as regards navigation and power potentialities, and by the Dominion Marine and Fisheries Department, which claims that the project would interfere with the fishery industry.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1918.

THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

Last night's crowded meeting in the City Hall bore eloquent testimony to the fact that, despite the inadequate means for expressing it, civic feeling in the Colony is deep and strong. The occasions on which public interest in local issues can be manifested are few and far between; hence the keeping of such questions to the forefront largely devolves on the Unofficial members of the Legislative Council and upon the Press of the Colony. Such a gathering as last night's, however, representing practically every section of the Colony's population, clearly reveals a strong public anxiety and desire for a more direct voice in local affairs. That, indeed, was the chief value of the meeting, for the attitude of those present, on the two questions dealt with, was a foregone conclusion. That fact only emphasises the community's interest in public matters, just as a meagre attendance and no enthusiasm would have demonstrated a spirit of apathy which, while regrettable, would be almost pardonable in a Colony where there is so little opportunity for co-operative popular action. Gatherings such as that held last night are a much needed tonic in Hongkong and they warrant confidence in the fulfilment of the hope that eventually the aims of the body which organised the meeting must meet with success.

We will confine ourselves to the more immediately pressing of the two questions considered by the meeting, namely, the housing problem. Those present, by a unanimous vote, endorsed the suggestion which we have all along advocated—the appointment of a disinterested Commission to investigate and report upon the matter in all its aspects. In view of the terms of the resolution submitted, it was not to be expected that out-and-out schemes would be brought forward, for obviously the matter is one which needs studying in all its ramifications before action is taken. This is not a question which can be tackled piecemeal if a really satisfactory and lasting solution is aimed at. All the same, there were quite a number of useful suggestions thrown out by the speakers at last night's meeting, all of which, and many others as well, deserve being kept in mind until the time arrives for a free airing of the innumerable points which are bound to arise on close analysis of the subject. The whole facts can only be properly marshalled and considered with a due sense of proportion by some such means as indicated in last night's resolution, and in view of the overwhelming and unanimous expression of feeling then evinced, we cannot see how the Government can do otherwise than to accede to the request made.

The present situation has been brought about by "peaceful invasion," and we were glad to see that last night's speakers were not afraid to speak their minds on this point. It is a fact in which some pride may be taken that Chinese from the neighbouring Provinces regard Hongkong as a safe refuge; but hospitality can be overdone and even be abused. The abominable overcrowding of the Colony is one direct result of throwing our arms open to receive strangers of the class alluded to by Mr. Alabaster, but there are other and wealthier types of Chinese who have found Hongkong a convenient seaport and materially aggravated the housing problem, until we begin to doubt whether after all we are not a trifle too kind-hearted to those who have no claim on the Colony's generosity. The same observation applies with equal force to the snapping up of so much desirable house property by the Japanese. It is about time that we realised that charity begins at home. Whatever may be the exact means of solving the problem, there is no doubt a tendency—a wise one, we think—to provide distinct reservations for various sections of the community. It is right that the Portuguese should have their own settlement, and it is equally just that certain areas should be reserved for the British, the Chinese and other communities. But they must be something more than reservations in name. That can easily be done by the Government; and we trust that such a necessity will be pressed on the members of the Commission if one is appointed. If the problem is to be really properly tackled, let it be done in such a way as to meet the needs of all.

No Room for Germans.

By means of the largely-attended public meeting held last evening under the auspices of the Constitutional Reform Association, the Colony has re-endorsed the conviction previously expressed that the Germans be not permitted to return to Hongkong after the war, at any rate for a certain period of time. That view, we have no doubt, is generally shared by the general body of residents here, who have no desire whatever to come into close association with members of a race which has been guilty of crimes which can never be fully expiated. There are some sins for the commission of which individuals are universally ostracised; so it is with nations, and that is why the name of Germany is to-day repugnant to all decent-minded people. Hongkong does not want the Germans back; if it gets them, we fear for the physical comfort of some of them. It may be, of course, that this is a matter which will be taken out of our hands, but, as Mr. Holyoak rightly said at last night's meeting, even the opinion of Hongkong merits consideration in such questions as these, and we can only hope that means will be found of communicating to the Imperial Government this renewed expression of feeling on the part of the men of the Colony.

China's Part.

Reference was made at the meeting to the old cry that if we shut out the Germans, trade will be lost to the Colony and rival ports be set up near at hand by the outcasts. The Chairman partially disposed of that point when he showed the probability of Germany's being so bound by terms of peace as to be unable for many years to embark on undertakings of that character. But there is another aspect of this specific issue which was not mentioned. We refer to China's attitude. We presume that if the Allies as a whole decide on keeping the enemy at arm's length, China will be required to fall in line. That is the least that she could do in view of her somewhat half-hearted efforts so far. China should be required to fulfil her obligations after the war, and the Entente Powers would indeed be letting the enemy off lightly if they permitted the Huns to have a clear field of action in Chinese territory. Concerted action is needed; then the Boche will not be able to escape the punishment which is his due.

No Control.

If evidence is wanted of the utter lack of administrative control in China, we can find it officially recorded in the latest Customs Report dealing with Canton, where it is stated that during last year brigandage and piracy continued unabated, it being added that "the provincial attempts to cope with the evil were, judged by results, nil." As an illustration of the kind of thing that is occurring we read that prior to the establishment of the Republic the largest Hongkong and sea-going junks paid without demerit two hundred dollars a year to the affiliated gangs of that time, and thus plied inland waters and the estuary unmolested. Now the same boats pay from \$900 to \$1,200 and are still liable to piracy and ransom by a dozen outside bands. Lawlessness generally has increased: unprotected villages are molested, like junks, an annual blackmail, and a tax of one dollar per mow on rice land is paid lest worse befall. These are the kind of things which show the degree of maladministration which at present prevails in China, and it would do many people at home good to know that such is the condition of affairs to-day in the so-called Chinese Republic. So far from improving, things have become worse since the Republic was established, and it is because of the obvious inability of the present officials to rule the country that the idea of foreign intervention is again coming to the fore.

New Argentine Wireless.

The wireless station which had been erected on the so-called English Tower is now in communication with the stations at Arlington, Panama, and Balboa, New Jersey.

DAY BY DAY.

EVIL IS BROUGHT BY WANT OF THOUGHT AS WELL AS WANT OF HEART.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the destruction of the Emden by H.M.A. S. Sydney.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3.7/16d.

Miss Dione May.

The Officer Administering the Government has received a telegram from Sir Henry May to the effect that the condition of Miss Dione May has improved and that she has been discharged from Hospital.

An Explosion.

Chen Si, a goldsmith, of 308, Queen's Road Central, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from burns said to have been caused by the exploding of his goldsmith's blow-lamp.

Train Accident.

A Chinese male living in a village in Chinese territory has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received by alighting from a train whilst in motion at Tai Po market.

Traffic Prosecutions.

Twenty-three chair-bearers and ricksha coolies were summoned to the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with various breaches of the Traffic Regulations, such as being improperly dressed, rushing fares, Inspector Garrod prosecuted. His Worship imposed fines ranging from \$2 to \$5.

Union Church.

On forthcoming Sunday evening the following "Sermons for Life's Journey" are to be preached at Union Church by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald:—November 10th, Fitness for the Journey; November 17th, Harmony by the Way; November 24th, Success on the Way; December 1st, The Consummation of the Journey.

Obstruction.

Sergeant Marks summoned sixteen Chinese, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, for causing an obstruction at Lower Lascar Road by placing their wares on the public roads. Defendants all pleaded guilty. Sgt. Marks said that he had warned them before, on October 31. His Worship fined them \$2 each.

Searching for Auntie.

The Chinese who was charged with snatching a purse containing \$28.69 from another Chinese came up before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning. Sgt. Blackman prosecuted and said that at the last hearing he detailed a looking to go with the defendant to look for his aunt, who he said lived at Yumati. He went down and in ten minutes returned saying he did not wish to go. Sgt. Blackman forced him to go and they went to 292, Reclamation Street. On the second floor there lived a woman whose name defendant had given to the Police and it was correct, but she was away at Canton. Defendant said he did not wish to call her as a witness. His Worship sentenced him to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Smuggled Arms.

The Police, through the services of a female searcher, have prevented just in the nick of time, a case of attempted smuggling. Last evening, just before the Sunning, a river boat, was going away; a female searcher duly saw a well-dressed young woman going into No. 4 cabin. She followed her into the room and started searching her. On her person were found 150 rounds of ammunition. Sgt. Fallon was then called in and in a further search of the cabin a Smith-Weaver revolver and an automatic pistol were found concealed under the pillow of the bunk. The female searcher and Sgt. Fallon gave evidence. The defendant admitted possession of the ammunition, saying it was her property, but she denied that the revolvers were hers. They were put there by somebody. His Worship said he was satisfied that she was guilty of smuggling arms. He would fine her \$400, or three months' hard labour.

LAST NIGHT'S MASS MEETING.

HOUSING PROBLEM AND RETURN OF GERMANS.

POINTED SPEECHES ON BOTH QUESTIONS.

The meeting held under the auspices of the Constitutional Reform Association last night, in St. Andrew's Hall, was one of the most largely attended and most enthusiastic ever held in the Colony. Two matters were considered—the housing problem and the return of the Germans after the war—and on both there was a unanimous vote. The hall was crowded to overflowing, and when the Chairman (the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak) entered he was given a very cordial reception. Supporting him on the platform were Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., Messrs H. B. L. Dowbiggin, C. H. P. Hay, A. Forbes, A. G. Coppin, A. S. D. Cousland, J. W. Graham, Evan Ormiston and J. P. Braga.

The Housing Problem.

After the notice convening the meeting had been read by Mr. Dowbiggin, the Hon. Secretary, The Hon. Mr. Holyoak said: As early as 1912 in the very early part of the year it was clearly recognised that something must be done in the way of housing reform and the providing of additional accommodation for the ever growing population elsewhere and a scheme was promoted by Mr. Montague Ede and presented in the form of a petition to the Governor of the Colony at that time, Sir Frederick Lugard, and it was supported by sponsors, or trustees—the following men: Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Mr. N. J. Stabb and Mr. Ede, Mr. Ross being afterwards replaced by the Hon. Mr. Landale. The suggestion at that time was that in order to meet the growing needs of the population which was steadily driving the Portuguese out of the neighbourhood of Caine Road and its adjacent roads, a Portuguese Reservation above the Sookunpo Valley should be granted by the Government and at that time it was sympathetically received. It involved, naturally, a very great deal of discussion and correspondence, but it looked at that time as though it would lead to a solution of at least one difficulty in this great problem. The negotiations spread to 1914 and unfortunately the outbreak of war prevented the consummation of that identical scheme. Much water has passed under the bridge since that time and the difficulty, which was even in those days acute, has grown far more acute. The additional influx of Chinese into the Colony as a result of the disturbed condition of the adjacent territories, has led to an enormous increase in the population of Hongkong, and I think there is little doubt that a census would reveal something like a population of a million at least in Hongkong to-day. This has led to immense overcrowding of our already densely populated districts, as is obvious to anyone who has studied the subject and is familiar with the districts, and Lieut. Olitsky in his report on the outbreak of epidemic meningitis in Hongkong, draws attention to this in the following words: "An attempt has been made to demonstrate the importance of overcrowding of the population upon the wide spread dissemination of the disease. Indeed, it may be stated, that as long as the overcrowding continues, under additional adverse conditions of life, as a cold winter season, the recurrence of infections of nose and throat mucous membranes, thus increasing the spraying capacity of individuals, and a migrating population, outbreaks may occur in the Colony from time to time."—and he might just as well have added to that that the recurrence of plague and small pox would be equally prevalent.

"It is beyond the scope of this investigation to state how this great social and economic problem of locating, as it were, the enormous numbers of Chinese from the small area of their community may be accomplished. Reclamation of land and colonizing the adjacent New Territories by improving transit facilities suggest themselves. But this question is left for solution by the Government."

Continuing, Mr. Holyoak said: Now, gentlemen, the prevalence of overcrowding in the Colony, in every part of the Central District, is as much an established fact, and so well recognised, and known to us all that it cannot be gainsaid for a moment by the Government.

and I do not think it is. Various concrete proposals have been suggested both in the press and privately at one time or another, but it has been felt by the Committee of this Association that the importance of the problem is so great that it is unwise to meet it by any definite proposal unless it has had the most careful and mature consideration, with the revelation of the facts relating to the same. Therefore I am to move a resolution "That the Government be asked to appoint a Commission to inquire into the Housing Problem and Transit Questions in connection with same", in order that all evidence which may be available can be acquired before any definite step is made in connection with what is really a great problem in connection with the future life and welfare of this Colony and the individuals who are so closely connected with it, and in asking for a Commission we are making no new step. It has been asked for and granted already in the Straits Settlements, and as you are all well aware from studying the reports of this Commission valuable information and equally valuable suggestions have resulted from it. We now ask that as a result of this meeting a recommendation may go forward to this Government showing that this resolution has been adopted, which we hope they in turn will adopt and act upon, and may lead to a general enquiry with fullest consideration of the whole problem which is insolubly bound up with it. I will ask Mr. Alabaster, who has carefully studied this question and is familiar with it, to second the resolution and speak on it. (Loud Applause).

Mr. Alabaster's Suggestions.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E.—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, as the representative on the Sanitary Board of the largest electoral body in this Colony, a body which I hope will ere long be accorded the privilege of returning its own member of the Legislative Council—(applause)—I have been asked to second this resolution and I do so with the greatest pleasure because the housing problem is one that affects every section of the community except perhaps a lucky few who are fortunate enough to have houses of their own or houses provided for them by their employers or the Government. All the rest of us are rapidly being edged out of our homes by the pressure of numbers thronging in. Seven years ago the population of this Colony was half a million. Now it would be a bold man who would say that our population can be numbered in less than seven figures. Floods, revolutions, and pillage in the neighbouring provinces of China have caused this Colony to be looked upon as a place of refuge for the dispossessed and suffering populace of those regions. They have been attracted by the sense of the security afforded by the protection of the British flag. They are mainly agricultural persons and if settled on the land in this Colony could produce for their own benefit and that of the Colony as a whole. Lantau Island, which is a bigger island than Hongkong, possesses a great deal of water, many fertile valleys and is admirably suited as a place for agricultural development. If these people are offered land without premium and with cheap rental they might be settled there; but they cannot be settled there and will not go there unless the Government assists by opening up communications with that island. We need on that island a health resort there are many islands and I know of none more suitable than Dumbell Island, where it is possible to hear from your house day and night the roar of the waves and where you can get into the sea from your house without running the risk of catching cold by going on a bathing picnic. Gentlemen, these are short observations, and I could have dealt with them at greater length but some have come here to listen to another and very important resolution. I therefore have the greatest pleasure in seconding this resolution. (Loud applause).

The Chairman. The matter is now open for discussion. I will ask speakers to be as brief as possible, and if there are many I shall be compelled to limit them to the hour and the further resolution to be proposed, to give notice of it. (Loud applause).

having regard to the floor space, while the laws and regulations of this Colony only allowed on certain floors from seven to nine people, the number was about twenty. These areas must go, gentlemen, and the people there must be placed elsewhere. On the other side of the harbour there are vast areas capable of settlement, but before they can be settled properly radical changes are needed in our system of communications. The provision of launches where the only seating accommodation is to be found on the gunwale is a disgrace to the fair fame of this port. The ferries which serve Yumati and the other ports of the harbour ought to be no less comfortable and no less properly designed than the ferry which runs between Shim-nosaki and Moji. The vessel which takes people to Aberdeen, Stanley, Lamma Island, Chung Chau and the various villages of Lantau and Castle Peak ought to be no less comfortable and well fitted for the service than the vessels which run to the ports of the Inland Sea between Moji and Osaka. It is no good turning casual labour over to the other side of the island if they cannot come back safely and comfortably and easily. We also need, gentlemen, a tube tramway or railway under the harbour. Kowloon will shortly become the terminus of the Calais Railway and I hope shortly after that the terminus of the Charing Cross Railway and with that development Kowloon is bound to become a great city. On this side of the harbour we have banks and business houses and if they are not to fade before their rising rivals on the other side of the harbour they must be properly connected and it must be made as easy for us to get from Pedder Street to Paddington as from Kowloon to Charing Cross. So far, gentlemen, I have only mentioned that aspect of the housing problem raised by the influx of Chinese from Kwangtung and Kwocong, but in the last four years we have had another peaceful invasion. (Applause). The Japanese population in this Colony has increased many fold—I should not like to say how many fold—during the four years of war. They have not taken up fresh land from the Government to any great extent, but have acquired houses which were already in occupation of private owners. Large sections of Wanchai, practically the whole of Kennedy Road, Bowen Road, Robinson Road and Conduit Road are now owned and occupied by the Japanese and the former occupants of those districts have been edged out and now have nowhere to live. (Applause). The worst sufferers in this respect are the Portuguese who form an essential part of the commercial community in this Colony. (Applause). They are entitled to ask and they should receive a reservation of their own. (Applause). It is for them to say where they would like that reservation placed, whether about Happy Valley or on the Kowloon side; but if they are given their reservation they should also be given a recreation ground larger and more suitable for their numbers than the triangular corner site now occupied by the Club de Recreio. (Applause).

Lastly, gentlemen, but I hope not lastly there is that large section of the British community who cannot afford to live up in the mists of the Peak and pay \$300 or \$400 yearly for a five roomed house there; who cannot afford to send their families to Wai-nai-hai or Vancouver, but who need comfortable surroundings and also a local health resort. The Colony, gentlemen, is big enough to provide both. (Applause). It is again for them to say where they would like it placed and I know of no better locality for residence than the pine-clad foot hills of Beacon Hill. (Applause). But they need a short road leading to the tunnel station and a tramway leading to the ferry. As a health resort there are many islands and I know of none more suitable than Dumbell Island, where it is possible to hear from your house day and night the roar of the waves and where you can get into the sea from your house without running the risk of catching cold by going on a bathing picnic. Gentlemen, these are short observations, and I could have dealt with them at greater length but some have come here to listen to another and very important resolution. I therefore have the greatest pleasure in seconding this resolution. (Loud applause).

ROBBIE'S LETTERS:—X.

To His Nephew in France.

Hongkong, Nov. 7, 1918.

Dear Alick,

.....but in spite of it all, Hongkong's sure to progress and in another decade we'll no doubt be as far removed as we are to-day from the loathsome and lawless days of fifty years ago. Through time we'll have a real sewage system, motor trucks, auto-rickshaws and paper drinking cups. Slot machines mock the seeker after cigars, drinks and butter-scotch, and the lady manicurist will be common in the land. Our news will be laid on to the Peak and Kowloon in pipes, like water and gas; we'll be able to get the London papers before Beuter has time to cable us the news, and the Municipal Elections will be the most popular event of the year.....

My news this week is like some of Macpherson's metaphors a bit mixed. He said the other day that the French pheasants were fairly singing the mayonnaise now. That's a bit of a metaphor, true, but it's a sample of the kind of ignorance that might make a big dent in the Entente if it was ever bruited abroad.

Aye, as I was saying, the news is a bit mixed this week and not too much of it at that. I sometimes get on to Mac for no writing home often, but he says it's easy for me to talk like that; if he had a typewriter it would make a world of difference. But as I said, what he needed most at that job was no a typewriter but a sense of proportion. The last time I heard tell of him sending a screed home was when he wrote to his sister-in-law in Greenock describing all about the Racecourse fire and earth-quake, just as if he lived in a South American town instead of an up-to-date place like Hongkong with tramcars running every seven minutes and a bullock wagon to water the streets. But what's the use of being in foreign parts without keeping up a reputation for living among desperate folks? Did it ever strike you that it's this same kind of thing that's the bread of life in the missionary business? That kind of material, with a bit of soft stuff thrown in now and then, is the surest means of their remaining in a state of solvency. Anyhow, let that be as it may, and all that Janet says to the contrary, if I couldn't cheer a man up I'd rather let him remain in a state of ignorance than ask him, even for one minute, to share worries that belong ten thousand miles away. A careless word in a letter has caused many a sore heart, for mind ye, when ye read the written word ye can't see the smile on the face of him that's written it. I mind fine, more years ago than I care to think of, writing to my mother and telling her as an excuse for no writing the week before, that I had had a touch of fever, meaning malaria, of course. Didn't she think it was typhoid or some other nasty germ-laden thing like that? And for weeks after, she expected a letter with a photograph of my tombstone and jumped every time she heard a cart coming along the street, thinking it was my box sent home from China. So you see in more ways than one you've to be very careful and see that the pen doesn't run away with the nib.....

Did I tell you that Macpherson's sister-in-law wasn't to get out from home after all? It seems that the Foreign Office is too busy issuing permits and passports for young brides coming out to the Cape, Canada and elsewhere to think of letting a wife back to her man in Hongkong. Maybe they've forgotten where Hongkong is, though, or gotten it mixed up with some other place. I wouldn't be surprised at anything they do in that department, for it was only the other day that someone decided that Hongkong was in China and demanded that a man I knew, must have his passport vised at the Chinese Consulate in London before he could sail. I don't know how they are fixed up at the Foreign Office, but I would certainly suggest that the Chancellor of the Exchequer looking in his next Budget due provision for the purchase of a supremely geography. It would be money well spent.

.....One of the reasons why we have been so successful as colonists is because we have always given careful consideration to the racial and religious prejudices of the peoples whom we have governed. (That's true, for I read that out of Jean's History book the other day). Well, that's only right and fair anyway, even if it is doing good by inspiration. But, on the other hand, to my mind we sometimes overhoo the mark a bit. British justice is proverbial, but sometimes British justice dispensed by Magistrates who have had to learn the language of the country is so strongly tinged with the thought of these peoples as to make their decisions ridiculous in the eyes of Britishers. The result often is that in this Colony there are times when the Chinese mendicant and robber is treated much more liberally than he would if he had to earn his daily rice by the sweat of his brow in his own country. Much the same sort of thing applies to the vexed question of overcrowding in this Colony. The Government says this is a free port. So it is, but unfortunately one of its chief imports is germs carried in a loose state and not on the schedule at the Import and Export Office. Unlike the "city bright" we used to sing about when we were youngsters, all "that defileth may enter in". A desire to convalesce or rusticate under the beneficent rule of a super-soft Government may as well receive the right hand of fellowship with a brass band thrown in, all Ordinances to the contrary. They do things different in Japan, for instance, for it's a clever microbe that wriggles past you folk. But restrictions like that would mean, they say, that the trade and prosperity of the place would fall off and cause half the banks to be converted into picture houses. We know all that, but for the life of me I cannot just see how the trade of the place is going to be in danger very much if we keep out and supervise the importation of germs laden and noise some folks that crowd here and occupy our houses when their own particular district in the country, through their own lack of public spiritedness, becomes unhealthy and mis-governed. Of course the Government have the whole business fixed up and running properly—on paper. Let's hope when this awful war is finished and the Departmental staffs again reach high water mark, that some of the Public Health and Building Ordinances will be put into dry dock and properly overhauled. As things stand as they are now, when the members of the Sanitary Board ask a few leading questions on the subject, all they get is ambiguous answers that would shame the intelligence of a Hottentot and are told among other things that the regulations referring to Health and Buildings are being enforced as far as it is practicable. I suppose that the burglars that broke into Bennett Fraser's the other day were also honest as far as was practicable. A real Sanitary Board with powers to act as it thinks fit and without merely indicating its views through the medium of questions and causing heads of departments and hard-worked staffs to sweat blood over the answers, would be a Godsend.

.....Lowe got into the Licensing Board the other day, the which I was glad to see, even though I hadn't a vote myself. At Home the women are having a vote now and a likelihood of getting into Parliament if they're good looking enough, but the only chance we have of expressing ourselves on any public question is to button-hole an odd Unofficial Member or two and force him to bring up your pet grievance—and, I place, I wouldn't be surprised at anything they do in that department, for it was only the other day that someone decided that Hongkong was in China and demanded that a man I knew, must have his passport vised at the Chinese Consulate in London before he could sail. I don't know how they are fixed up at the Foreign Office, but I would certainly suggest that the Chancellor of the Exchequer looking in his next Budget due provision for the purchase of a supremely geography. It would be money well spent.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

"The House of Hate" Begins.

In spite of the counter-attractions last night the Victoria Theatre was quite full. The excellent programme was greatly enjoyed and patrons can rest assured that the management of the theatre knows the needs of its many customers by securing series with such talented artists as Pearl White and Antonio Moreno.

The serial, "The House of Hate," was eagerly awaited by all theatre-goers and now that it has arrived every available seat will doubtless be booked early. The picture, with such artists as mentioned above, holds the audience in suspense and delight throughout. The great Waldon War Works has for its head a man of iron will, Winthrop Waldon, and he has received a very threatening letter from someone. The picture then shows us the Hooded Terror, who finally does away with Winthrop Waldon. Pearl White, in the role of Pearl Waldon, is the next victim marked by the Hooded Terror. She is kidnapped at night but Gersham (Antonio Moreno) who is employed at her father's works as a laboratory clerk, comes to the rescue just in time as she is placed under a mighty crusher. We then see the other Waldons—Esra, Pearl's uncle, Haynes, her cousin and Naomi her cousin, who dislike Pearl because she stands in their way between riches and fame. They plot amongst themselves to get rid of Gersham, with whom Pearl is in love, as he is considered dangerous by them. The future episodes will be followed, no doubt, with the deepest interest.

Besides this serial, last night's programme included a very pretty film, "The Artistic Wood-carver," a most interesting British Gaiety, and a very amusing comedy, "Their Last Haul," which was deeply enjoyed. There should be full houses during the week-end.

R. H. K. Y. C.

To-morrow's Band Programme.

By kind permission of the Captain and officers, the band of H.M.S.—will play the following programme on the lawn at the R. H. K. Y. C. Clubhouse to-morrow afternoon, on the occasion of the opening cruise:—

1. March, Old Comrades, Tioke.
2. Overture, Post & Pessant, Rappe.
3. Valse, Charming, Joyce.
4. Selection, Pash & G., Dreeski.
5. Cornet Solo, When you come home dear, Squire.
6. Valse, Smiles then Kisses, Andiff.
7. Selection, Some, Taste.
8. March, Washington Gravel, Grafalls.

A. FINCH, R. M.

Bandmaster.

The Boy Scouts.

With reference to the letter from "Well-Wisher" which appeared in our issue of the 5th inst., the Boy Scouts should not be confused with the Cadet Company of the Hongkong Defence Corps. The latter, we understand, is in a very healthy condition, both as regards numbers and efficiency.

and there would have been such a howl to high heaven that the corridors of the P. W. D. would have rung for weeks after. Special gangs would be on the job inside an hour surveying the place while the Building Authority, sitting with a wet cloth on his forehead, was drawing out the plans, and inside five weeks at the latest that lamp would be in position shedding its reluctant rays on the erstwhile death trap. Janet says that the rocks.....

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

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POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders Issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, O.B.E., state:—

Winter Uniform. All ranks (except Staff) who did not attend H. Q. Office during week commencing Monday, November 4th, for inspection will attend on Monday, November 11th, at 5.30 p.m. Blue uniform, Belt, Cap and Cover. This order applies to medical exempt.

Members of Nos. 2 and 3 Companies for whom a new issue of uniform and/or Cap was sanctioned on November 4th, 5th and 6th are required to attend at Noordin's shop for measurement. Members of the 8th requiring new issue of uniform will make requisition for same, stating date of last issue.

Revolvier Course 1918. Four Squads, each of twelve men, will be warned each week until further orders.

The following are appointed Instructors:—

Inspectors Fisher and Eustace, Sergeants 722 Arcalli, 472 Bullock and 650 Aitken, and P. C. 668 Robertson.

Attention is drawn to D. O. 8, the provisions of which are made applicable to this Course. Attention is also drawn to Regulation 4 page 67, and to Section 3 (2) of the Ordinance, page 63.

P. C. 650 Aitken is promoted Sergeant and transferred to the Musketry Staff.

Substitutes. The notice of all patrolmen is specially drawn to Departmental Orders 5 (b) and 14.

Buglers and Drummers. All ranks will attend at H. Q. Office at 8 p.m. on Monday, November 11th. Uniform—Strength.

P.O. 555 Aquino is invalided out.

Spotted Fever. During yesterday there were notified two fatal cases of spotted fever. Both were fatal and both sufferers Chinese.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

R. H. K. Y. C.

OPENING CRUISE.

LAUNCHES will leave Statue Pier at 2.30 P.M. TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) and will convey visitors to the Regatta.

By Order
R. E. MACDOUGALL
Hon Secretary
Hongkong, 8th November, 1918.

Shirts

Care should be given in selecting this important adjunct of your attire

Choose from our new and abundant stock of "Arrow" shirts for Day and Dress wear.

They are on display in our new spacious window.

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NEGLIGES in all the NEWEST MATERIALS and SMARTEST SHAPES.

SOFT FELTS, CAPS, STRAWS, and the POPULAR VELOUR.

SINGLE and DOUBLE TERAIS.

NEW MUSIC.

"OH BOY!"
"OH YOU DADDY"
"STRUTTERS' BALL"
"ALOHA SOLDIER BOY"
"SAND DUNES"
"THE YANKS ARE AT IT"

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

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IS RECOGNISED BY ALL CONNOISSEURS
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HONGKONG A.D.C.

Splendid Production of "The Barton Mystery"

It is to be questioned whether the Hongkong A.D.C. has ever achieved a greater triumph than it did last night, when, for the first of two "Our Day" performances, Mr. Walter Hackett's four-act play, "The Barton Mystery," was staged. Nothing exactly of its kind has ever been produced in the Colony before; it certainly was ambitious for a body of amateurs to undertake such a piece, which, above everything else, depends for its success upon sheer acting. But the little cast—there are only ten characters in it, including several minor parts—entered so thoroughly into the spirit of this "bit of finely dramatic spook-spook" as it has been described, that the performance would have done credit to many a professional company.

The circumstance round which the action of the play revolves is the murder of a Mr. Barton at his flat and the search for the guilty party. The incident itself has happened before the play opens, and, having been the last known visitor to Barton's rooms on the night of the murder, a young man by the name of Harry Maitland had been arrested, tried and condemned for the act. Efforts are being made to secure a reprieve, and in this attempt Mr. Richard Standish, his wife and the latter's sister, (who is engaged to Maitland) spend all their energies. When the curtain rises we are shown the library at Standish House (which, incidentally, serves for all four acts), where Mrs. Standish and her sister are anxiously awaiting the result of Standish's visit to the Home Secretary on behalf of the condemned man. The petition, however, is unavailing, and, driven to the last extremity, the aid is sought of a grotesque "psychic" advertiser and a flagrant humbug, by name of Beverley, who happens to have been brought to the house by Lady Marshall, a fussy old lady who has a weakness for new religions and who has unbounded faith in the wonderful powers claimed by Beverley, of picturing to himself the details of an unknown occurrence on physical contact with some object concerned. So Beverley sets to work, and, whether assisted by his frequent analysis of the contents of the whisky decanter or by mere guess-work or by facts previously known to him, he is able to declare what is a fact—that the murder was committed by a woman and that the murdered man's widow would be found to possess a letter proving that Maitland was innocent. There the first act ends, with Standish deeply impressed by the "revelation," Lady Marshall glorying in the triumph of her new-found spiritual guide, Sir Everard Marshall frankly describing the whole business as "bunkum" and Mrs. Standish too comfortable.

The second Act, timed an hour later, represents a wild little murder scene that the audience is not supposed to recognise as only a dream until it is over. In it, Standish dreams of taxing his wife with committing the murder, of her confession and of how, in a fit of jealousy, he murders her in turn. On awaking from his dream Standish can scarcely believe that he has only been dreaming, and when in the next Act most of the incidents of which he dreamt begin to happen one by one, he is naturally deeply impressed. Mrs. Barton arrives with the letter proving Maitland's innocence and as she taxes Standish with shielding the guilty woman and her story fits so well into the details of his dream, he is convinced that psychic influences have been at work. Beverley, of course, is on the spot again, and now comes the great scene of the play when he indulges in a midnight sojourn with the lights turned down. With great dramatic effect, he rehearses his idea of how the murder happened. As the scene is acted, the impression grows that the guilty woman is the wife of Standish, who had shown a suspicious anxiety to secure Maitland's freedom. Then the lights go up,

a lady faints, calling out "Every word is true; it was I!" But the lady turns out to be, not Mrs. Standish, but her sister Phyllis.

The last scene is three months later, and once again the Standishes are eagerly awaiting developments. This time Phyllis is on trial. How it all ends we will not say, except that things are happily smoothed out in the end, but once again only through the good offices of Beverley. Throughout the whole play, of course, everything is done to show that Beverley is nothing but a clever trickster. Even Lady Marshall has her trust in him sadly shaken because she is compelled to help the wily one out of a difficult situation when her husband endeavours to put Beverley's powers to the test. But, all the same, the idea is preserved that there is something in such a faculty as Beverley's professes to possess. The play is very happily relieved by the whimsicalities of Sir Everard and Lady Marshall, two characters who, with Beverley, save it from resolving itself wholly into a problem play, with the result that it is a really cleverly arranged mixture of drama, "spookometry" and downright good fun—in short, a type of piece unlike most others and such a one as to be deeply enjoyed and even thought about afterwards.

Coming to the acting; it can at once be said that it did full justice to the theme in hand. Beverley, of course, is the outstanding character, and in the part Mr. Sinclair was brilliantly successful. At the Savoy, this role was taken by Mr. H.B. Irving, and we can imagine what a fine study he would make of it. It would be high praise to suggest that Mr. Sinclair approaches that standard, but, at the same time, we can scarcely overstate the character being much better portrayed than it was last night. In the lighter parts of the play, his series of fantastic mannerisms and finished acting were faultless, while in the imagined murder scene he attained great heights in dramatic effectiveness. Mr. Sinclair must have given very close study to the part, and in all that he did there was that thoroughness which we are now wont to associate with his acting, no matter whatever the role may be. Another striking triumph was scored by Miss Doris Grimbe in the part of the widow of the murdered man. She made her debut to a Hongkong audience, and it is not too much to say that she was responsible for some of the most effective acting in the play, though she was only before the lights on three brief occasions. She gave a very forceful interpretation of a part which might easily have been spoiled, showing an admirable restraint all through. Captain H.E. Murray was seen in the character of Richard Standish, and he did well. It was by no means an easy role, and though in the early part of the play he rather lacked forcefulness, he more than atoned for any shortcomings in this regard by his powerful acting in the dream episode, which was a very finely executed bit of work. Mrs. Manning took the part of Mrs. Standish with distinction, while as her sister, Phyllis Grey, Mrs. Guy Kennett worked admirably with her. As Lady Marshall, Mrs. H.M. Webb was splendid, giving a really human touch to the part. In this regard mention must also be made of Mr. M.S. Northcott's presentation of the character of Sir Everard Marshall. To these two more than anyone is due the credit of keeping the audience in good humour. Mr. Northcott had a part after his own heart, and, whether as the frank and outspoken unbeliever in anything psychic or as the easily-bluffed old soul who was tricked into becoming a convert, he was breeziness itself. Mr. Northcott has added another to his already long list of triumphs with the A.D.C. Mr. C.H.P. Hay only had a minor part as Dennis O'Mara, but he made the very most that could be made of it, while Miss Grimbe as the maid and Capt. E.H. Gray as Harry Maitland filled two other essential little roles.

The play was produced by Mr. Sinclair, who is to be heartily congratulated on the great success attained, while the assistance of Mr. W.J. Doran in the property

INCITING TO SHOOT.

A Yaumatei Case.

A Chinese was charged on remand at the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with inciting one of his accomplices to shoot the Police. The facts were that the Yaumatei Police were awaiting an opportunity to arrest the defendant for being concerned in an armed robbery at Yaumatei in March last. Sometime last week the Police traced the whereabouts of the defendant to a tea house at No. 9, Argyle Street, and whilst they were trying to arrest him he told one of his companions to fire at the Police.

The master of the Fook Hing tea-shop deposed that on the day in question he saw the defendant and another man sitting at a table near the kitchen door. Witness also saw a man called "Li Fat" entering the shop, and sitting at the second table from the street door. As soon as the Police party arrived Li Fat put his arms around the defendant's waist and caught hold of him. A struggle ensued and finally defendant was caught and tied up. Another man was also caught.

Further evidence was called and the case is proceeding.

GOLF.

The Captain's Cup.

The winner of the Captain's Cup round for November is M.A. Murray with a score of 91—8=85 net.

A.B. Stewart won the October Bogey Pool with a score of 3 down.

The Championship.

The Championship and Junior Championship competitions have now reached the semi-final stage, the matches to be played at the week-end being between M.A. Murray and R.A. Lawson; and A.B. Stewart and A. Ritchie, in the Championship; and between A. Leach and J.W. Stewart, and N.E. Kent and E.H. Scott in the Junior Championship.

TEETHING WITHOUT TEARS.

A New Light on Baby-Rearing.

It is a recognized fact that Babies—and in fact all Children—need medicines of their own, and that most baby-medicines do more harm in the long run than good. Also great mistakes are often made in measuring doses for tiny patients. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian medicine for Children of all ages, meet every difficulty. They are guaranteed to be absolutely harmless and free from opiates. They are so soft that they fall into powder at very slight pressure, forming an ideal dose for infants.

Baby's Own Tablets are pleasant to the taste; slightly laxative, comforting and digestive—a specific for feverishness, constipation, diarrhoea and worms. At the time of teething they act like magic, giving painless sleep and easy teething.

Obtainable from chemists, also at 60 cents the vial, post free, from the Dr. Williams' medicine Co., 96 Seaview Road, Shanghai.

ing, Mr. W. A. Cornell in the scenery and Mr. Danman Fuller in the lighting is also deserving of acknowledgment, contributing as it did to the effective presentation of the play.

There was a crowded attendance, amongst those present being His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Oswald Severn, C.M.G.) and a party from Government House. The performance was made all the more enjoyable by the excellent incidental music provided by a naval orchestra, while mention should also be made of the fact that the stage accessories and furniture were kindly lent by Messrs. Lamb Crawford and Company while the gowns worn by the ladies were by Madame Flint and Messrs. Lamb Crawford and Company by special arrangement.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H.A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength.

Sergt. G. H. Bowker, "A" Company is permitted to resign, dated 1.11.18. No. 859 Spr. J.O. Castilho and No. 692 Spr. A.H. West, Eng. Coy., are permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

Promotions, Engineer Company.

No. 118 2nd Corp. Brewer, L. to be Sergt. dated 1.11.18. No. 122 2nd Corp. McIntosh, J.S. to be Corp. dated 1.11.18. No. 127 2nd Corp. Hamer, S. to be Corp. dated 2.11.18. No. 128 2nd Corp. Warren, A.G. to be Corp. dated 3.11.18. No. 129 2nd Corp. Jex, S. to be Corp. dated 4.11.18. No. 192 L/Corp. MacCormack, J. to be 2/Opl. dated 1.11.18. No. 243 L/Corp. Thomson, J. B. to be 2/Opl. dated 2.11.18. No. 156 L/Corp. Dillon, F. H. to be 2/Opl. dated 3.11.18. No. 181 L/Corp. Lambert, W. A. to be 2/Opl. dated 4.11.18. No. 212 L/Corp. Owens, W. J. to be 2/Opl. dated 5.11.18. No. 185 L/Corp. Leeman, T. to be 2/Opl. dated 6.11.18. No. 137 Sapper Anderson, J. E. to be L/Corp. dated 1.11.18. No. 208 Sapper Moses, N. S. to be L/Corp. dated 2.11.18. No. 242 Sapper Thom, W. to be L/Corp. dated 3.11.18. No. 285 Sapper Stainfield, E. L. to be L/Corp. dated 4.11.18. No. 244 Sapper Tickle, A. G. W. to be L/Corp. dated 5.11.18.

Leave.

O.S.M. W. Budge, "D" Coy. is granted 9 months' leave on Medical Certificate, to date from day of departure.

Gr. A. W. P. Spiers, Arty. Coy. is granted 3 months' leave, on business, to date from day of departure.

Spr. C. A. Bennett, Eng. Coy. is granted 3 months' leave, on business, from 6.11.18.

Pie. W. Sinclair, "B" Coy. is granted 90 days leave, on business, from 15.11.18.

Pie. E. A. Des Vaux, Mounted Sec., is granted 2 months' leave, on Medical Certificate, from 5.11.18.

Examination for Promotion.

An examination for Officers and N.C.O.s will be held on 16th and 17th inst. Further details will be issued later. Names of candidates are to be sent to the Adjutant not later than noon on Thursday, 14th instant.

Annual Musketry Course.

The following is the result of firing, of Annual Course by:— No. 3 Platoon "A" Company. Number exercised—6.

1st Class shots	1
2nd "	4
The averages obtained were:—	
Practice No. 13	10.8
" " 14	14.4
" " 15	9
" " 16	18.4
" " 17	10
" " 18	6
" " 19	7.8
Company average	76.4

No. 4 Platoon "A" Company.

Number exercised—27

1st Class Shots	5
2nd Class Shots	10
3rd Class Shots	1
The averages obtained were:—	
Practice No. 13	14.92
" " 14	21.90
" " 15	12.14
" " 16	22.90
" " 17	12.20
" " 18	10.06
" " 19	6.33
Company average	101.05

Attached.

No. 728 Pte. A. K. Henderson and No. 729 Pte. A. D. MacDonald are attached to the Engineer Company for the duration of the war, from 1.11.18.

Transfer.

No. 503 Pte. E. M. Raymond is transferred from "B" Company to the Engineer Company, dated 6.11.18.

Drill.

Cape will be worn instead of helmet on and after 16th instant, from which date helmets will be worn in walking out dress and Officers will wear Sam. Brown hats on all occasions except when white collars and black ties are worn.

Artillery Orders.

Orders for Artillery Company, by Captain J.H.W. Armstrong, V.D. state:—

Parades at Balohs Battery.—Monday, 11th Nov.—5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. Full drill.

Tuesday, 12th Nov.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers only.

Friday, 15th Nov.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. & Layers' classes only.

Engineer Orders.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell state:—

8th to 15th Nov. 1918.—

D. E. L. Davies.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 5.30 p.m. Electricians at 4.45 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Balch, Capt. Russell, Lyman, 2nd Lieut. Templeton, Stenocut, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instruction for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.

Class 1, at Balohs at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) examination.

Class 2, at Balohs at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Q. M. S. Orendene and Staff Sergt. Parsons, R. E. and Staff Sergt. Day, H. K. D. C.

Class 3, at Lytton at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Q.M.S. White, and Staff Sergt. Barclay, R. E.

N.C.O.s and men going sick must immediately notify the O.S.M., Telephone K385, between the hours of 7 and 10.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m., otherwise they will be considered defaulters. The usual Medical Certificate must be forwarded within 24 hours.

Infantry Orders.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H.A. Morgan state:—

Annual Musketry Course.—King's Park Range.—All N.C.O.s and men who wish to fire in the early morning will attend at 6.45 a.m. to fire the following:—

Monday, 11th November.—Part 1, Practices 1 and 2.

Tuesday, 12th November.—Part 1, Practices 3 and 4.

Thursday, 14th November.—Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12.

Friday, 15th November.—Part 2, Practices 8 and 9.

Dress, Drill order with pouches.

"A" COMPANY.

Monday, 11th Nov.—5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at Headquarters. Dress, Drill order.

Tuesday, 12th Nov.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at Headquarters. Inspection of arms, equipment &c., Dress, Marching order with 150 rounds ball cartridge. Greatcoats to be rolled.

Friday, 15th Nov.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon on Murray Parade Ground, Squad Drill, Dress, Drill order.

"B" COMPANY.

Sunday, 10th Nov.—7 a.m. No. 8 Platoon Nos. 13 & 14 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Monday, 11th Nov.—5.30 p.m. No. 5 Platoon Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 12th Nov.—4 p.m. No. 6 Platoon Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 14th Nov.—4.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon (except N.C.O.s and men who wish to fire at Quarry Bay) at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

"C" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 12th November, 7.10 a.m. No. 3 gun team at Headquarters. 5.10 p.m. No. 1 and 2 gun teams, at Kowloon Park. Hongkong students proposed by Josephson School. Fire at 4.30 p.m.

Thursday, 14th November, 5.40 p.m. Nos. 4 and 5 gun teams

CRICKET.

Civil Service v. Royal Navy.

On the Naval ground on Saturday the following will represent Civil Service:—E. E. O. Bird (Capt.), E. W. Hamilton, A. E. Wood, F. Syme Thompson, B. W. Bradbury, W. H. Edmonds, F. J. Ling, P. T. Lamble, T. Mac Cormac, W. J. Woolley and C. Sara.

Civil Service "A" v. Police.

On the Civil Service ground on Saturday, the following will represent the home side:—T. M. Flint, J. Barthwick, W. Lyle, J. Lyon, R. Duncan, E. Fincher, J. Foulds, C. A. Grimes, G. Roylance, O. Roe and G. Knight.

K. C. C. v. H. K. C. Club.

This match will be played at Hongkong at 2.15 p.m. on Saturday. The following have been selected to represent Kowloon:—J. P. Robinson, L. E. S. Hodge, K. B. Macaskill, L. J. Blackburn, A. de Souza, O. J. Stapleton, F. Wheeler, E. J. Edwards, H. H. Taylor, B. Pestonji and H. Ovary.

Australian Labour Project.

The Sydney Trade Union Congress, which is in favour of one big union, has appointed an organising committee, representing 12 unions, with 73,000 workers, to endeavour to accomplish a fusion of unions. Many unions, including skilled trades, are opposed to the movement, whose purpose is to secure combined action in industrial crises.

At Headquarters. Dress for all parades, "Clean Fatigue" with shorts and puttees.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 11th Nov.—5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 14th Nov.—5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 12th Nov.—4.30 p.m. At King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

"D" COMPANY.

Monday, 11th Nov.—5.30 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections on Murray Parade Ground, Squad Drill, Dress, Drill order.

Friday, 15th Nov.—5.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections on Murray Parade Ground, Squad Drill, Dress, Drill order.

RECRUITS.

Monday, 11th and Friday 15th Nov.—5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units, except "D" Coy., on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergt. Oxberry (Monday) and Edmonds (Friday). Dress, Drill order.

Cadet Orders.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J.E.W. Beard state:—

Monday, 11th Nov.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters. Band Practice at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 12th Nov.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Yaumatei Football Ground. Band Practice at Headquarters.

Notices.

Corps Rifle Meeting.—The following will attend at Headquarters at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 12th instant, to discuss arrangements for a Corps Rifle Meeting:—2 representatives from the Artillery Company; 2 representatives from the Engineer Company; 2 representatives from the "A" Company; 2 representatives from the "B" Company; 2 representatives from the "C" Company; 1 representative from the Mounted Section; 1 representative from the Signalling Section.

Order Company.—The following football matches will be played on Saturday the 9th inst. Kick off at 3 p.m. Sharp. Hong Kong v. No. 2 Section, at Victoria British School. No. 3 Section v. No. 4 Section, at Tinsdale Football Ground.

ELECTRIC SUITS.

How Airmen Keep Warm.

B-B-B-B! It was cold—so cold that the watch of a sentry in the Allies camp had stopped. He pointed commiseratingly at the aviator who was cowering aloft in the driving snow storm.

"That fellow's going to suffer more than we are," he remarked to a companion, "going way up among the clouds."

The sentry's sympathy did not seem out of place in view of the fact that at high altitudes (8,000 to 20,000 feet) the temperatures are freezing, even in mid-summer, and that some aviators who fight at 20,000 feet are as cold as the men who reach the North Pole.

But, as a matter of fact, the aviator was probably much more comfortable than the soldiers on the ground below him.

The aviator to-day can defy the cold of great altitudes, for they are snugly clothed in an electrically-heated garment. Electrically-heated shoes keep their feet warm, and they wear an electrically-heated hood and gloves.

The garment, as described in Popular Science Monthly, is provided with three circuits or coils wrapped in the fabric of the cloth. They encircle the aviator's body. These circuits, which are parallel with one another, are distributed so that all parts of the garment are heated when they are connected up, a corresponding warmth being produced in the shoes, hood and gloves. The windings extend through a switch mounted on a thermostat made to expand under heat. In the insole for the flying man's shoes as well as in gloves and hood wires are connected with the windings of the garment. Current from a storage battery is supplied by adjusting a contact screw.

After a time the temperature of the garment rises to such a point that the thermostat begins to expand. This operates the switch and as a result the contact point of one of the coils in the garment is drawn away from a contact point connected with the main circuit, cutting off the current. Further expansion of the thermostat cuts off the circuit of another coil in the same way, and as the temperature continues to increase the heating power of the third winding is taken away. Then the temperature of the garment begins to lower again, permitting the circuits to be reconnected. Thus the temperature of the cold dispenser is automatically regulated. The thermostat mechanism is enclosed in a casing and placed where the temperature of the garment causes it to operate.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

Limestone Duty.

A notice issued by the Civil Governor states that all limestone, except that produced in Ching Yuen district (the exportation of which is prohibited) must pay for military expenses 4½ cents on every 10,000 catties, as exportation duty.

More Piracy.

The Cheong On Company, rice merchants of Hongkong, have reported that 1,145 bags of rice have been robbed by pirates along the coast after the junk passed Lappa Island on the 1st inst.

The Interned Germans.

The Dutch Consul at the Shanghai office, visiting the internment camp, of the Germans, gonkhai, Tientsin, and after making inquiries, has made the following complaints and demands to the Government:—1. The crew should be allowed three or four times a week to walk a considerable distance from the camp in order to enjoy the fresh air; 2. they should be allowed to attend church every Sunday; 3. as the men are innocent sailors, the entrance to their sleeping rooms should not be guarded by armed soldiers or followed by armed guards whenever they are the least suspicious of them.

The German Consul at Shanghai has also made a complaint, and demands to the Government:—1. The crew should be allowed three or four times a week to walk a considerable distance from the camp in order to enjoy the fresh air; 2. they should be allowed to attend church every Sunday; 3. as the men are innocent sailors, the entrance to their sleeping rooms should not be guarded by armed soldiers or followed by armed guards whenever they are the least suspicious of them.

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